The Indian Poultry Gazette.

Vol. XIX. (Price Eight Annas.) *March 1931.* *(Registered L-1322) No. 3.*

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EDITORIAL NEWS.

We are pleased to announce receipt of the results of the Burma Poultry show and same will be found in this month's Gazette.

We are sorry to see that so many of our readers who have stock for sale do not advertise same. We receive many enquiries for eggs and stock from different sources to which we usually try to give the names of the nearest breeders from whence our enquirers are situated but unfortunately we do not know of everyone who perhaps has stock or eggs for disposal.

Several of our readers and advertisers this year have informed us that they are booked up for months to come and from our own experiences we can see definite signs of a move in the right direction in the poultry industry. In our own yard we have had to refuse many bookings and we feel sure if readers would patronise 'Breeder's cards' the small advertising charge would bring in big returns.

By request we have this month started a series of "The month's best egg dish" Before offering the best recipe we might state it has been tried on our own table and selected before being put into the Gazette. We would be pleased to receive any good egg recipes from our lady readers for inclusion.

The first batch of the Feathered World Year Book for 1931 is now available and judging by the demand for it we shall soon be out of stock. It contains over 700 pages of poultry matter and is really worth reading.

As most readers know, the Club Library is and has been maintained by us for the past two years and as our work as Hon. Editor takes up most of our time we would be pleased to receive offers from members willing to take over duties of Librarian to the Club. The work entailed is not at all heavy but it needs a certain amount of time which we have now not got as we have the duties of Editor and Secretary to perform.

In response to our notice last month regarding the forming of a Leghorn Club to be affiliated to the Indian Poultry Club we have received a few names and hope for more before we can entertain the forming of one. April issue of the Gazette will no doubt inform our readers one way or another regarding the formation of the specialist club.

We shall also be publishing in the April Gazette the revised schedule of awards and cups to be competed for under the new one section system in future exhibitions held under the auspices of the Indian Poultry Club.

We have received final sanction from our committee member for Bengal, Assam, and the United Provinces also the Bombay Presidency and shall no doubt receive the others before April.

In this issue will be found slips to be filled in by readers who can possibly introduce more of their friends to subscribe to the Gazette and we shall be very pleased to send particulars to anyone whose name is sent in to us.

The Year book is now in course of production and members will note in the advertisement columns that all correspondence on this subject should be addressed to Mr. W. E. J. Yule.

MAKE YOUR OWN MAGAZINE

THE GREATEST OF THEM ALL !

Find a friend who has not yet seen the "ASSAM REVIEW" and show him or her this month's issue —the "REVIEW" will do the rest !

THE FERTILISATION OF HEN'S EGGS.

Results of an Interesting Test.

By Professor C. S. Chlebaroff, Sofia.

Since opinion is still very much divided on the question of the fertilization of hen's eggs, a few tests were undertaken.

The object of these tests was to elucidate the following questions :—

1. At what time is the last fertilized egg laid after the cock has been removed?

2. When are the first and last fertilized eggs laid after one single pairing?

3. How many eggs are fertilized at one single pairing?

To this end the Central Laboratory for Poultry Culture at Sofia arranged for three tests with 44 test fowls taken from American Leghorn, Black Minorca, Black Shumenka and White Sevlievka. The fertilization of the eggs was verified by means of the incubator and in doubtful cases also with the magnifying glass. The results may be tabulated as follows :—

1. An egg laid the day immediately after the pairing is always non-fertilized.

2. The first fertilized egg is laid as early as the second day after the pairing. If the hen did not lay on the second day, then the first fertilized egg was laid on the third, fourth or fifth day.

The first fertilized egg was laid :—

In 26 cases on the second day (66·6 per cent.)
In 8 cases on the third day (20·5 per cent.)
In 2 cases on the fourth day (5·1 per cent.)
In 3 cases on the fifth day (7·6 per cent.)

It did not make any difference, apparently, whether the pairing took place in the morning or in the evening.

3. The last fertilized egg after one pairing was laid by the majority of the test hens in the course of the second week (38 cases = 77·5 per cent.); only by two hens (4 per cent.) at the end of the first week; and by nine hens (18·4 per cent.) in the course of the third week and not later than the 19th day (2 cases) after the pairing.

The small number of fertilized eggs laid by some of the test hens is to be attributed to the fact that the hens in question stopped laying.

4. The number of eggs fertilized at one pairing varies greatly and depends on the intensity of the hen's laying activity as well as on the intensity of the cock's sexual impulse. With our test hens this number amounted up to 8 eggs.

COD LIVER OIL AND SCIENTISTS.

What Canadian and American Experts Say About Its Use.

A report of experimental work conducted by the Canadian Government as given in the 1927 Canadian annual poultry report says:—

In a vitamin substitution test cod-liver-oil proved more economical on profit over cost of feed than did any other vitamin elements. Mortality was lower and hatchability better with refined cod-liver oil.

There are few food products that meet with the general endorsement in the poultry industry. There has never been a negative cod-liver-oil experiment so far as can be determined. A few of the leading colleges are quoted herewith.

VITAMIN CONTENT.

Vitamin D is that one whose lack causes leg weakness. This vitamin is supplied by green feed, sunlight, or cod--liver-oil.—Texas A. and M. College.

Vitamin D requirements of growing birds have been much neglected heretofore, through the fact that we have depended upon an unreliable source of sunshine. The most reliable source is assured by incorporating 2 per cent. of cod-liver-oil in the ration.—New Jersey.

Good sources of vitamin A are contained in animal fats, and, best of all, a good grade of cod-liver-oil. The outstanding source of vitamin D is cod-liver-oil.—California.

Cod-liver-oil, if properly prepared and handled, is the richest source of vitamin A and D.—Ohio State.

Cod-liver-oil is the most practical source of vitamin D.—Nebraska.

FEEDING AMOUNTS DIFFER.

Although the feeding amounts recommended differ, this is generally due to difference in ration and desired results. Following are several of the leading practices recommended for various purposes:—

When cod-liver-oil is used as a source of vitamin D it is fed at the rate of one quart to 100 pounds of mash.—Missouri Station.

The proper amount of cod-liver-oil to use seems to be 2 per cent. of the mash ration; that is, mix one quart of cod-liver-oil with every 98 pounds of mash.—Farmers' Bulletin.

Tests at the Wisconsin Experiment Station show that hens kept out of the direct sunlight for months will lay well and produce normal eggs if they are supplied a mash containing 5 per cent. of cod-liver-oil.—Wisconsin.

The addition of cod-liver-oil at the rate of one pint to 100 pounds of the the total ration is a protection against any tendency toward leg weakness, and aids in the assimilation of minerals; it also improves general health.—Conn.

If the chicks are out of doors in direct sunlight occasionally or if considerable direct sunlight enters the brooder house, 1 per cent. cod-liver-oil in the mash may be adequate.—Ohio State.

GENERAL VALUE GIVEN.

The reports indicate a general approval and recognition of the value of cod-liver-oil:—

Cod-liver-oil can be mixed with grains and stored for three to six months at room temperature without losing its antirachitic properties.—Wisconsin.

Cod-liver oil should be fed after the first week for early chaicks. Conn.

It is generally admitted that the therapeutical action of cod-liver-oil is entirely its own; the peculiar benefits derived from its employment are not to be obtained from any other sourie.—Cod liver-oil and Chemistry, F. P. Moller.

Cod-liver-oil should be fed to breeding birds at all times, not because it is always needed, but as a precaution, because it may be needed at any time. —California.

A pen of birds fed a vitamin deficient ration produced eighteen birds, most of which were completely off their legs with rickets. Feeding with cod-liver-oil twice daily brought all but three birds back to normal in fourteen days.—Canadian Annual

RECORD OF SEVEN BUSRA HENS SENT TO THE NATIONAL EGG LAYING TEST ENGLAND.

(By the U. P. Poultry Association, Lucknow, India.)

The test record for 336 days or 12 lunar months.

Reg. No. of Hen.	Total eggs laid.	1st grade 2 oz.	2nd grade 1¾ or over.
456	143	77	66
457	173	124	49
458	157	34	123
459	78	1	77
460	141	104	37
461	179	170	9
462	169	97	72

The fine performance of hens Nos. 461 and 457 are noteworthy, for it must be borne in mind that these birds are unpedigreed pullets from a breed picked up at random. Hen No. 461 missed by one egg only the coveted copper ring given by the National Poultry Society to birds laying 183 eggs in 48 weeks.

The Test is a severe one as regards penalty for eggs not weighing full two ounces. This is a very wise restriction, but it hit the breeds that laid eggs just below standard weight.

The health and stamina of the breed of pure Busras was remarked on by every one, they were never sick or sorry and rain or snow found them out of doors looking for food when many other birds were sheltering in their houses from the weather.

Their curious propensity to go broody for a few days and then return to lay was a very curious feature. The birds are a light breed laying a white shelled egg similar to the Leghorn, it would appear that they have been crossed in their native land with some game blood at some time or other this spoiling their non-sitting natural tendency. By one cross back to some non-sitting variety such as White Leghorn, the United Provinces Poultry Association have found that the broody factor disappears. The breed is heavy in hand for its apparent size, pullets weigh 4 and 4½ lbs. each.

The above Test continues for one more year, it will be interesting to see how the Busras do, in their second year of laying.

A. K. FAWKES,
Secy, U. P. P. Asson.

The Month's Egg Dish.

EGGS. A. LA. ALPINE.

Incredients.—4 eggs, 6 oz. of cheese, 1 oz. of butter, a little finely chopped parsley, pepper and salt.

Method.—Grease a fireproof baking-dish thickly, line it with the greater part of the cheese cut in thin slices, and break the eggs over this, keeping the Yolks whole. Grate the remainder of the cheese or chop it finely, and mix with it the parsley. Season the eggs liberally with salt and pepper, sprinkle over them the grated cheese, and add the butter broken into small pieces. Bake in a quick oven for about 10 mints. and serve hot.

Time.—About 10 minutes to bake. Sufficient for 4 persons.

EFFICIENCY.

Dedicated to the noble hen: In she came, Down she sot; Laid an egg; Up she got.

MISSION POULTRY FARM,

ETAH, U. P.

SPECIALIZES IN :—

DUAL PURPOSE EXHIBITION AND UTILITY R. I. REDS.
EXHIBITION AND UTILITY MINORCAS.
EXHIBITION AND UTILITY WHITE LGHORNS.

Our recent Wins.

CALCUTTA POULTRY EXHIBITION, DECEMBER 1929.

5 Challenge Cups, 3 Open Specials, 9 Firsts, 7 Seconds, 3 Thirds, 3 V. H. C. Including BEST BIRD IN THE SHOW, with a R. I. RED PULLET ; I. P. C. Challenge Cup. for the BEST R. I. RED COCKEREL and Galstaun Challenge Cup for the BEST LEGHORN.

ALL-INDIA POULTRY EXHIBITION, LUCKNOW, JANUARY 1930.

5 Challenge Cups, 7 Firsts, 4 Seconds, 2 Thirds, 1 V. H. C., 2 Reserve. Including I P. C. Challenge Cup for BEST R. I. RED COCKEREL and Galstaun Challenge Cup for BEST LEGHORN.

Eggs for Hatching.

R. I. REDS. EX-UTILITY	**Rs. 30/-** per Dozen.
R. I. REDS UTILITY	**Rs. 18/-** per Dozen.
EXHIBITION MINORCAS (Imported Pen) ...	**Rs. 30/-** per Dozen.
UTILITY MINORCAS	**Rs. 18/-** per Dozen.
EXHIBITION LEGHORNS (Dewar's) ...	**Rs. 24/-** per Dozen.
UTILITY LEGHORNS	**Rs. 18/-** per Dozen.

Packing and despatch free. 15 eggs sent to the Dozen.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Exhibition White Leghorns. Rs. **15**/-, **20**/-, and **25**/- each.
Utility White Leghorns. Rs. **10**/-, **15**/- and **20**/- each.

Crate and Freight extra at cost.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

1. **A. E. SLATER, *Manager.***

A FEW DON'TS.

INCUBATION.

DON'T—Forget that one of the most important factors in successful hatching is the storing of the eggs previous to incubation. When evaporation of moisture from the egg takes place, the membranes become dry, and in such a state do not admit the expulsion of carbon dioxide or the intake of oxygen. A badly stored egg deteriorates very rapidly, and if a chick is hatched it is weakly, and difficult to rear. Eggs should be stored in bran or chaff at a temperature of as near 50 degrees as possible.

DON'T—Incubate abnormal eggs, whether it be in shape or size, or texture; a thin-shelled egg invariably gives you a weakly chick if it hatches at all.

DON'T—Forget the ventilation of your incubator room, the developing embryo needs oxygen. In a badly ventilated room, with several machines running burning up what little oxygen there is, the results are sure to be poor.

DON'T—Expect to get good results if the temperature of the room varies from freezing-point, say at 8 A.M., to 70 degrees at midday. A good hatch may happen once in *spite* of such conditions, it will not happen again *because* of them. The ideal temperature of an incubator room is 65 degrees.

DON'T—Burn oil lamps to maintain this temperature, they use up too much oxygen and dry the atmosphere. Hot water pipes best keep the room at the temperature required and cause the atmosphere to be more humid.

DON'T—*Cool* or *air* the eggs, there is more oxygen in an incubator than under a sitting hen, and she does not leave her nest to cool eggs, but to attend to the wants of nature. Turn the eggs four times daily after the first forty-eight hours, and move the outside ones to the centre and *vice-versa*.

DON'T—Follow the makers' instructions implicitly, or for that matter, the advice anyone may give you, you must observe your own conditions; *what answers in the cellar will fail in the attic*. If, for example, you cannot get the temperature of the incumbator room above 40 degrees Fahrenheit, *it will be wise not to remove the felts until the nineteenth day. If, on the contrary, the temperature of the room approximates* to 56 degrees, you may remove one felt on the tenth day and the other on the nineteenth.

DON'T—Worry about vibration, it has very little effect upon hatching, and chicks do not die in the shell as the result of a thunderstorm. We have heard of breeders who would not allow talking in the incubator room, and once we were asked as to the validity of a claim for damages for bad hatches supposed to be due to the barking of a dog in the next garden.

DON'T—Rush to send unhacthed eggs to an expert, test them yourself. If a high percentage have died in the first week, test the temperature of the incubator drawer, in the centre, at the front and back. If there is a great deal of variation, and in machines of over 150 eggs size there generally is, run the machine at 105 degrees the first week, 104 degrees second, 103 degrees third, turning the egg four times daily and changing their position in the egg drawer.

DON'T—Forget that when circumstances compel you to run your incubator in a room at a temperature of 40 degrees or less, that it is advisable to supply more moisture to eggs, and in such cases spraying with tepid water on the nineteenth day with a lady's scent spray will often improve results.

DON'T—Blame the incubator everytime you have a bad hatch, consider yourself first and then your stock, watch the behaviour of the birds in the breeding pen and see they are in hard condition. Weak fertility is often due to breeding stock being in over condition.

DON'T—Forget to have your thermometers tested, if it costs you 2*s.* 6*d.*; an extra four chicks hatched will more than compensate you for the outlay.

DON'T—Spend too much time testing eggs, it is questionable whether anything is gained by testing at all unless your sense of small indicates something is wrong. Too much handling of eggs during the period of incubation can only be harmful.

OVUM

fortifies the Constitution.

TO have healthy birds there must be a strong constitution. To secure this, OVUM can be specially recommended. Its tonic properties are such as to fortify the constitution, so laying a good foundation, enabling birds to withstand wear and tear more successfully.

Results certainly prove that OVUM aids poultry in resisting ills to which they are liable in India.

The use of OVUM also strengthens the ovaries and enables birds to recover more quickly from the strain of laying an egg—therefore they are the sooner ready to lay ag ain.

YOUNG CHICKS

ALL young birds need care and attention, without which failure is sure to follow. Keep your chicks strong, healthy, growing and thriving by sprinkling a little OVUM in with the soft food. It is astonishing how rapidly young birds so fed will develop and early become a source of profit and pleasure. All poultry keepers should use OVUM when rearing young birds.

Briefly the use of OVUM for young birds assures healthy poultry, sturdy growth and rapid development.

No fear need be entertained of using OVUM. It is perfectly harmless and can be used practically from the start.

A sprinkling of OVUM in the proportion of a teaspoonful for 30 chicks will lay a firm foundation on which growth, health and development will follow naturally.

JOSEPH THORLEY, Ltd.,
KING'S CROSS, LONDON, N. 1.

Indian Agent:—A. O. FODEN, Narayangunge, East Bengal.

Descriptive Literature on Application.

3.

United Provinces Poultry Association,

LUCKNOW.

Hatching Eggs Season 1930-31.

In order to cope with the ever-growing demand for eggs from our Trapnested stock we have doubled our breeding pens.

We can offer also some fresh imported blood unrelated to any other stock in India.

For full particulars and mating list apply:—

Secretary,
U. P. P. A.,
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LUCKNOW, U.P.

2.

GRIT

POULTRY SHELL GRIT.

YOUR poultry cannot thrive without grit; it is essential to them as your teeth are to you. Shell grit assists in the process of grinding the corn in the fowl's gizzard, and therefore assists in the assimilation of the food. Our grit also contains all the lime that is necessary for the fowls, and, prevents soft shelled eggs. Its price brings it within the reach of all. The grit is ready crushed, in three grades, *i.e.*, Coarse, Medium and fine, and is supplied in 1 maund, ½ maund and ¼ maund bags, at Rs. 4, Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per maund, F. O. R. Mehsi, B. & N. W. Ry. When ordering state whether to be sent by goods or passenger train.

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THE NORTH INDIA POULTRY GRIT WORKS,
Champaran District. Mehsi P. O.,
1. BEHAR.

Australorps.—Eggs from my Prize winning Australorps, ... Rs. **18/-** per dozen.

These birds secured eight awards in the 1931 ALL INDIA EXHIBITION.

White Leghorns.—Eggs from these birds won. 2nd Prize and special cup ... Rs. **12/-** per dozen.

15 eggs sent to the dozen in full satisfaction cash with order.

Not V. P. P.

Young Stock from these two breeds available and full prices and particulars can be had on application.

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E. B. Rly.

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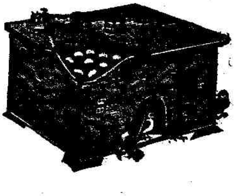

The Celtic Incubator and rearer, 20 eggs size Rs. 25 30 eggs Rs. 30, 45 eggs Rs. 35 Complete with best English Thermometer. Capsule and printed instructions Profitable Poultry Farming in India Booklet Re. 1. "Eggon" one packet makes twelve fowls lay continuously six months Rs 2. "Preserveg" preserves 50 eggs ans. 6. Tick Proof Perch Brackets Rs. 2-8 pair Egg testing lamps Rs. 3. Coloured celluloid rings fowl size ans. 4. Numbered rings ans. 8. Chick rings ans. 4 per dozen. Safety egg boxes ans. 12. Automatic fountains chick Rs. 1-8. Fowl size Rs. 2. Chick troughs Rs. 1-8. Best British made Incubator Capsules Rs. 5. Thermometer Rs. 5. Flint and limestone grit chick size fowl size 7 lbs. Rs. 1-4. Chick rearing meal 5 lbs. Rs. 2. Poultry laying meal 7 lbs. Rs. 2. Poultry Remedies D. R. Cholera and Diarrhoea cure D. R. chicken Pox cure D. R. Vim Tonic pills. D. R. roup cure "Ticklo" kills ticks, all Rs. 2- each. Full detailed illustrated list free. ROSS I. P. G. Poultry Appliances.

IGATPURI G. I. P.

12.

PRACTICAL MONTHLY ADVICE.

Management of growing Stock.

If chickens survive the first three weeks they should make steady growth subsequently, though they still need careful management, and their progress really depends upon feeding and environment.

Cleanliness, freedom from insect pests and plenty of space are other important factors; but until the chickens are well feathered they must be kept warm at night and protected from chills.

It is surprising what a lot of food a chicken will eat in a day, and because it is mall it must not be assumed that its requirements are infinitestimal. The actual cost of feeding of chicken is relatively heavy, considering its size, because its food must be of special quality.

This applies specially during the first few weeks, for, as the chickens grow, less concentrated and less costly foods can be introduced; but at no time can the chicken rearer afford to adopt a cheese-paring policy, and to endeavour to cut costs by using inferior foods.

As soon as the chickens are about six weeks old a change can be made from the more expensive grain mixtures to kibbled wheat and maize, with a few groats, while the mash may be made more bulky. A boiled onion in the mash will be greatly relished.

So long as chickens are running on free range a lot of valuable food will be found in the form of insects and herbage; and the fresher the ground the more food of this class will be available.

For the growing mash Sussex-ground oats is a valuable meal, and can be employed specially for drying off scalded biscuit-meal. This is also the best meal for fattening table fowls.

Discretion must be exercised in giving animal food to growing chickens, for excess will cause too rapid growth and sometimes result in leg weakness. Chickens on free range will find all the animal protein they require while the ground is moist and worms are plentiful.

Chickens in confinement can be given a little cooked lean meat or butchers' offal, about a teaspoonful to a dozen birds every day.

All animal food for chickens must be fresh and sweet. Where large flocks have to be fed it is safer as a rule to resort to a good meat and bone-meal.

During showery weather there should be plenty of worms, even in smaller grass runs, so that in such circumstances there is no need to give animal food in other forms.

Chickens on free range or in roomy grass runs will show by their demeanour whether they are getting plenty of natural food to meet their requirements.

When the attendant goes to feed-them, and they fail to answer the food call it is a sure sign that they are otherwise engaged to their advantage. A few many run towards the food pail through force of habit; but the majority will go on with their foraging.

When these birds are picked up it will be found that their crops are already bulging, and it is a safe conclusion that the contents include a wide variety of insect life.

Thus it will be realised that under favourable weather conditions the cost of feeding can be substantially reduced, apart from the beneficial effect of the natural food.

Bone food may be given in two forms—raw green bone and sound cooked bones. Green bone is shredded in a mill, and is specially suitable in feeding large, heavy boned chickens for exhibition.

Food of this nature must be given with discretion, since it has the same effect as meat. It must also be given fresh and sweet, and cattle and other large stock should never be allowed to come in contact with it.

Green bone must be used with special care in feeding chickens of egg production stock, since it has a stimulating effect and may result in pullets coming on to lay too soon.

Green bone mills for shredding the bones are sold by many appliance dealers, and are frequently advertised in "The Indian Poultry Gazette.

Some more useful hints about the feeding of growing chickens will be found in next month's practical advice.

THE BEST AND RELIABLE WAY OF

SHIPPING POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

IS THROUGH

NEALE & WILKINSON

LIMITED.

16, Camomile Street, LONDON, E. C. 3.

Own branches at Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, Birmingham, Bradford, Manchester, Hull, and all over the world.

12 *Rates and full particulars required for export on application.*

- Mrs. Lamberts Poultry pills for all Ills -

Obtainable from :

Mrs. TROWER, RESIDENCY ROAD, JODHPUR,

Re. **1**/- *per tin of* **36**, *postage extra.*

4 *tins and above postage paid.*

A Boon to all Poultry lovers. Protect your Birds against all ills. Fortify against the Ranikhet ailment by administering a pill every morning to your birds in any affected area.

Once tried always appreciated.

NUMEROUS UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Keep a box always by you as a guarantee against disease.

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BATEMAN'S POULTRY FARM

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Specialists in the breeding of Dual purpose White & Black Leghorns and Black Minorcas.

Only the very best specimens mated up for breeding.

Eggs for hatching Rs. **15/-** per dozen.

Stock available as the season advances at reasonable prices.

QUALITY IS OUR MOTTO.

Apply :—

Mrs. BATEMAN,

Manageress.

12

BREEDER'S CARD.

Poultry Cure-All Pills.

(Registered.)

These pills are worth their weight in Gold.

(Sd) E. BURROWS, *Gujranwala.*

A sure remedy in Raneket, Pneumonia, Cholera and Bowel complaints, etc., etc.

Price Rs. 2/- per packet of 100.

Obtainable from

The Ideal Aseel House,

P. O. CHHUCHAKWAS,

Dist. ROHTAK.

IMPORTED PEDIGREED

White Leghorns.

The finest stock available in England, landed 1st October 1930.

Cockerel whose dam and sire's dam laid 525/528 eggs in 24 months, heading a pen of 10 hens with records of 270/288 eggs in 12 months.

Eggs (2 ozs. and over)

Rs. **18/-** per dozen.

Mrs. R. POWELL,

11 **Kanchrapara, E. B. Rly.**

SOUTH INDIAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Yearly subscription Rs. 3. Two poultry shows per annum. Strong working Committee. Expert advice given, post mortem examinations undertaken at nominal charge, members only. Further particulars from Hony. Secy., S.I.P.A., Aruvankadu, Nilgiris.

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YOUR COPY OF THE

INDIAN POULTRY CLUB

YEAR BOOK

FOR

1931.

? ? ?

BREEDER'S CARD.

My recently imported LIGHT SUSSEX won at the All-India, January, 1931, Cup for best Sussex in show, also one special, three firsts and one second. Eggs Rs. **10/-** per half dozen.

My pen of WHITE LEGHORNS is headed by a cock whose sire's dam laid **322** eggs in twelve months. Eggs Rs. **12/-** per dozen.

K. D. GARRISON,

Akola Berar, C. P.

ROBERT'S STAR PILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1 Cures Cholera and green Diarrhoea.

No. 2 Cures Tick Fever and contains directions how to get rid of ticks.

Full instructions with each box. 48 Pills in a box. Re. 1. When ordering write name and address distinctly.

Pills for Turkey chicks during their infancy to pull them through their infant ailments.

Apply A. G. Roberts,

3-B, Museum Road, Bangalore.

2.

INDIA'S WORST POULTRY DISEASE

A Malady which has not yet been diagnosed.

(From the Madras Mail.)

By D. Spencer Hatch.

"*Many fowls and even crows are dying of* plague. Seeing the indifference of the Municipality, a Councillor moved the Council yesterday to address the Director of Agriculture to send a poultry expert to investigate the epidemic among these lamb creatures. Who knows that bubonic plague will not follow this angel of death."

The small town correspondent writes thus to his paper, and depicts the consternation, fear and perplexty that reigns in many an Indian village as great numbers of the best fowls die, and even crows drop from the skies and die in the roads. The housewife no longer has to guard her *ckota* table from the very tame variey of Indian crow which used to swoop down and make off with toast in his beak and butter on his feet. The crows in some section are all gone. If the crow was somewhat of a pest there can be no rejoicing at his going for the same cause took the superior hen that supplied the fine fresh eggs for that same table. The disease has visited the poultry of both rich and poor; it has taken the un-improved country fowls which ran around the depressed class hut, but has been even more deadly in more progressive poultry yards which had improved and foreign breeds. It has visited the hills as well as the plains of India.

The English planter shows me one day marvellously big white eggs from the English Leghorns he has imported, and the next week writes me those hens are all dead. An Indian stenographer comes as I write and tells me that all his fowls and those of his neighbours are dying to-day. He says he sat up till after midnight with one "gold colour" hen of which he was especially fond. When the disease was near once, before he took her 100 miles away and kept her there several months for safety. Then he brought her back. She was just beginning to lay when the disease struck her. He tried to save her; her legs were cold, so he built a fire and kept her near it till midnight, but she died. I quote this to indicate what a disappointment it is especially to Indian poultry keepers who have made a sacrifice to get improved fowls and to learn the new cottage industry.

EGG OUTPUT CUT.

It is estimated that in a group of villages which now ship 1,000 large eggs a week from improved fowls would have had 5,000 to ship had this disease not come a year ago. I am sure that had not these villagers in a most timely way begun to see excellent financial returns from co-operative marketing they would have given up poultry keeping as too hazardous and unpaying. Now when they lose their fowls they get more eggs and try again. Some have lost all their birds two and three times.

Last evening a man who on my last visit had proudly show me over twenty fine birds showed me the surviving five and these five looked as though they might as well have gone. Only occasionally are there survivors from this disease and they are practically never any good. I called because on my last visit this friend had told me of a local man who had a remedy and was curing fowls in that section. The remedy had now been given to all of this flock which had perished; and so I was brought back to my conviction that as yet there is no cure for this so virulent a disease, though prevention should be vigorously practised.

IS IT CHOLERA?

Fowl cholera is so rare in the West that many poultry books do not mention it. One Western writer describes it as "the most fatal of all diseases." The symptoms are similar to the disease with which we are concerned. There had been a disease in North India called cholera. It was similar to the present disease, and may be the same. But in 1927 the virulent disease observed in Ranikhet, United Provinces, was named at the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Reseach at Muktesar, "Ranikhet disease." It is often thought of as a new disease though the term cholera is also used for it. It travelled southwards, raging in the Madras Presidency in 1928; and late in 1929 it hit for the first time Travancore to Cape Comorin, the very southern point of India. It has spread over Ceylon.

It is generally called fowl cholera. But some careful and very expert research indicates that it may not be cholera. In Kodaikanal Dr. Turkhud worked on large numbers of cases and inoculated with chicken-cholera vaccine as a prophylactic measure. Since this inoculation had no visible effect whatever when the disease struck a flock. Dr. Turkhud has been led to believe that it is not cholera at all. He has written a very learned and valuable paper from his research which it is hoped will be made public in due course.

MAKING A VACCINE.

He has given me the following directions for making a vaccine to be used as a prophylactic. We should be glad to hear of results obtained from any one from using this vaccine. The directions are.

Kill a chicken which is suffering badly with the disease. Take out liver under strictly aseptic precautions. Get a doctor to help. Make 1 per cent. solution or emulsion. Cut up liver; pound it into fine pieces. Put this in 0·9 solution of common salt (make salt solution first—then put in liver particles.) Make large quantity. Heat it to 60 degrees centigrade on three successive days for one hour. (Put it in water at that themperature and keep it so). Then at the end of three days and ½ per cent. of carbolic acid pure. Keep it one day, then it is ready. Dose will be ½ c.c., *i.e.*, about 7 drops for adult fowl. Inject in leg (inner side where there are no feathers). Repeat after one week.

A non-medical man should no doubt get a veterinarian or doctor to co-operate and do this for him. While not enough experiments with this vaccine have been made to determine its efficacy, it was found that it must not be given to fowls that had already been infected by the disease.

SYMPTOMS.

When I lost in a few days several hundred rupees worth of fowls I had imported, I wrote down the symptoms as follows: "Birds beautifully healthy with red combs, laying eggs the day before they died. In the morning did not wish to eat, but looked well. Soon there was visible distress in the throat, bobbing of head up and down, beak opening and occasional squeak with shake of the head as if to clear the throat. Little later were seen sitting down looking a bit dull. Few minutes later, if a bird was made to walk, staggered a bit. There was noticeable bowel trouble, the excrement discharged being watery, light yellow or greenish, hard parts black. The bird might soon lie on her side. Her beautiful red comb now began to turn blackish across the top. Without any further symptoms she lay dead within 12 to 48 hours. Some died with convulsion. There are no survivors."

Post mortem shows patches of congestion in the lungs, and intestines and affected liver and spleen.

DIAGNOSIS CERTAIN.

Symptoms vary slightly, but are always nearly enough like this description to be easily diagnosed. Any one who has ever seen the disease will recognise it at once in every new case.

Young birds, especially those pullets which recently began and are about to begin to lay, and young cocks seem to be attacked first; but old hens and young chickens cannot have any certainty of escape. Where there have been pure bred Leghorns and grade Leghorn-country and pure country fowls running together a larger percentage of the cross breds and country birds have escaped, but it often takes all of them with frightful quickness. When my hens died some of their eggs were incubating. The chicks hatched out and lived very healthy on the same grounds. At our larger Demonstration Poultry Farm we have escaped the disease through rigid precautions, although flocks close by on all sides have died.

PUTTING CHICKS EARLY TO BED.

Is there a pursuit which can boast of more controversial problems than poultry husbandry? I wonder! May be the problems appear to be so controversial because one can take the choice of several roads, all of which lead eventually to successful results.

You meet one man who says that such-and-such a breed is great for an exposed site. The next

fellow you chat with runs the very same breed down, saying it is too tender for cold spots. You meet those for and against dry-mash feeding, an excessive number of light breed pullets or small unit rearing.

If one were to bring up for general discussion the question of the ideal front for a laying-house, would it not raise a lot of controversy? Or the ideal design for a laying-shed? That controversy is written all over: such problems can best be illustrated on the average farm. Here you can see the owner's *first house* by reason of it looking somewhat ancient. You can pass on to others erected since, and they are of a very different pattern to the old original. Then come five or six quite new structures, and not only do these differ in design from the rest, but the fronts of the 1930 houses are very different to those of 1929. May be there is some satisfaction in ever looking for the ideal.

PUTTING CHICKS TO BED.

That brings me to a very interesting problem, *viz., putting chicks to bed*. I was on a large commercial farm recently where the system of putting all chickens early to bed is keenly carried out. My friend argues that growing chickens need at least twelve hours of sleep each night. His houses are provided with shutters, so that at the appointed time all his young birds must retire for rest, and even in the summer, if it is light outside, it is artificially dark within the houses. He is convinced that such a system makes the youngsters grow, and you could not persuade him otherwise. Confidence in the practical value of his original theory!

Yet my friend, who sells something like 4,000 day-old chicks weekly, can show results from his methods. Particularly does he find it very useful for the later-hatched broods. Instances were quoted of June-hatched White Leghorn pullets laying in November. And at the time of my visit, although it was light, he had already put his chicks to bed. You can examine the theory closely and see much soundness therein. Yet, being controversial, you will find plenty ready to go against it.

If you required of a hundred different poultry-keepers how best to get size in growing stock, the answers would vary and cover a wide range ot replies. One man would suggest "in the breeding pen", another would say, "set the large eggs" and a third might jump to feeding by hinting at "breed and milk." My friend would naturally have his solution in putting the chicks early to bed. Years ago it was considered sound to give young chicks a late feed by lamplight, the argument being that this brought them along excellently. It was generally believed that those who were most successful with early chickens on the show-bench had roomy barns, lofts or out houses, and practised night feeding. Of course, with supper over the chicks went straight to bed again.

BOXING AS HATCHED.

While this is the first farm visited by me where chickens of all ages are put to bed early, even up to maturity, I am well aware that it is a widely supported idea in the case of baby chicks, if in a slightly different manner. Take the instance of "boxing" day-old chicks as hatched out. Instead of allowing the chicks to drop down into the nursery below, in hot-air machines, they are placed in hay nests within chick boxes and kept thus for a day or two in the incubator room. This idea was tried originally because of the great variation in temperature between egg-chamber and chick-nursery. It was, in fact, considered that such was responsible for disastrous chills and heavy mortality therefrom in young chicks. Those using hot-water types began to copy especially if they suspected chicks of "sprawling," and blamed the top chick nursery. The fact remains that once "boxing" is tried it is invariably continued and becomes the general practice.

A breeder in a large way as regards the sale of day-old chicks does not make use of the incubator room. Instead, he "boxes" all his chicks and takes them indoors. The boxes are placed on the table and sideboard, his argument being that the chicks in their hay-nests generate all the heat they require. Of coure, it is wrong to put the boxes of chicks near the fire, as I often see done, no doubt through lack of confidence and the thought (sympathetic) that the little chicks might feel cold. It is, of course, possible for chicks in their hay-nests to sweat and come to harm, for which reason one must guard against stuffy or badly ventilated chick-boxes and fittings and against the excessive use of flannel within the boxes. But these mishaps usually happen

IMPORTED THIS YEAR.

Light Sussex. Settings from Winner Harper Adams Trials. 1st Prize, England.
Rs. 20/- per dozen.

White Orpingtons. 1st Prize. From Rs. 30- a Trio. Settings Rs. 16/- per dozen.

Cockerels from these two record strains Rs. 20/- each. (8 months old.)

Mrs. M. Ward.

RED GABLES.

12 **SHILLONG.**

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS.

Eggs from acclimated imported prize birds, excellent layers of large brown eggs.

Rs. **30/-** *per dozen.*

Pullets and Cockerels available.

Standard weights.

Cock 12 to 13 lbs. approx.
Hen 10 lbs. approx.

Mrs. FIRTH.

Ajmer. Rajputana.

11

BLACK MINORCAS.

Settings of eggs available from my Prize Winning Birds which won highest honours at 1931 All India Poultry Exhibition.

Rs. 12/- for 8 eggs.

Cash with Order. No replacements.

ALL CHARGES PAID.

Orders booked in rotation.

W. E. J. YULE,

2, **Fancy Lane, - - CALCUTTA.**

Important Announcement.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR HATCHING.

My well-known strain of hens mated to a newly imported first-class Cock, whose dam's and sire's dam's records are 520/534 in 24 months respectively. Limited number of settings, Rs. 15/- per dozen eggs (15 sent, no replacements) packing and postage free.

Book early to avoid disappointment.

Mrs. O. B. LACEY,

KANCHRAPARA,

Eastern Bengal Railway.

5.

BREEDER'S CARD.

A. O. FODEN,

NARAYANGUNGE.

White-Leghorns.—Imported stock mated to progeny of Imported stock Winners at this year's All India

1st Pen ... Rs. 18/- per sitting of 15
2nd Pen ... Rs. 15/- " " " 15

White Runner Ducks.—Imported stock mated to 1st Generation from Imported stock winners of 2 challenge cups and 2 open specials at this year's All India.

1st Pen ... Rs. 15/- per sitting
2nd Pen ... Rs. 12/8/- " "

Chicks and ducklings.—For the information of my patrons I have, owing to poor service of the Railways in offering quick despatch decided not to send out day old chicks this year to distances of over 200 miles as last season mortality was high owing to delayed delivery. I am still however sending out from 21 days upwards and orders will be undertaken in strick rotation.

Despatch from 1st March onward.

VISVA-BHARATI.

Institute of Rural Reconstruction.
POULTRY FARM.

THE BEST IN BENGAL.

Trains apprentices in scientific Poultry keeping. Awards from the 1927 World's Poultry Congress, Ottawa, Canada, and several Prizes at the All India Poultry Shows

Specialities:—

Rhode Island Reds, W. Leghorns and Chittagongs.

For particulars apply to:—

Director, Sriniketan, P. O. Surul.

9 **BOLPUR**

IMPORTED PENS.

High Grade Utility Rhode Island Reds.

Won Fund Challenge Cup for Best R. I. R. bred in India

CALCUTTA SHOW 1929.

Setting of 13 Eggs Rs. 22/-

Packing and Postage Free.

Pullets, cockerels and hens for sale at reasonable prices as Owner going Home shortly.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER.

Mrs. WYNDHAM,

LONGVIEW, PANKHABARI,

3 **DARJEELING District.**

THE

Agarpara Estates Poultry Farm

AGARPARA E. B. Ry.

(9. MILES OFF CALCUTTA.)

White Leghorns. } Tennyson Fawkes Strain.
Black Minorcas. }

Rhode Island Reds. C. J Lumsden Strain.

CHITTAGONG RABBITS.

Chickens & Settings at moderate rates.

New Laid eggs supplied daily in Calcutta.

FATTENED FOWLS ON ORDER.

Write to Manager.

4

A. C. BULLMORE.

"ARTHURSTON" Poultry Farm

Mount Road, Madras.

Breeder of Highest Pedigree Profilic Laying Exhibition & Utility Poultry.

White Leghorns:—Barrons, Padmans & Tancred 300 Egg Strain.

Rhode Island Reds:—Golden & American Utility, English & American Exhibition Strains

Eggs:—From General Pens (White Leghorns only) - Rs. 7/- dozen, Special Pens - Rs. 15/-, Extra Special Rs. 20/-, Super Special Rs. 25/- dozen.

Infertiles (if any) replaced free.

11

IMPORTED PENS.

WHITE LEGHORNS—300 egg Tancred strain.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Iowa State College utility strain.

TURKEYS—First class Indian bred birds.

All laying stock is pedigreed and trapnested.

Eggs Rs. 12/- per dozen, baby chicks, young stock at reasonable prices.

MISSION POULTRY FARM,

Katpadi, South India.

10

GEORGE HOWARD,

Sperrin Poultry Farm,

Langley, HITCHIN, Herts, England.

Breeder, exhibitor, Exporter of pedigree utility and exhibition poultry. Exports at our own risks and inclusive prices for live delivery Indian ports. Prices from £. 2 per bird.

Absolute satisfaction guaranteed, See further Breeder's Card. See also larger displayed advertisement in Gazette Year Book. Further announcements will appear periodically in this Gazette.

2

UNIQUE EXPORT GUARANTEE.

As your late Secretary and Editor and exporter since leaving India our reputation for square dealing is well known. But in future will export utility poultry on approval i.e. if not approved on arrival, send to Calcutta, Rangoon or All India Show for auction and if purchase price not realized we will refund difference. George Howard.

2

when the poultry-keeper has had little experience with the "boxing" of chicks. He pays for his experience, gains confidence, and all then goes well.

STRONGER CHICKS.

Having stated the reason which prompted putting chicks as hatched into boxes that were hay-lined, a simple discovery was made. It was noticed how active and vigorous the chicks were when transferred to the hover for feeding. How keenly, too, they ate their food. Although they had had but two days or so in the boxes, they appeared to be a week old in looks, activity, etc. And such had to be explained! It seemed obvious that the chicks by being kept in the dark were being provided with a valuable resting period in which to recover from their obvious exertions of chipping the egg-shells and struggling hard to escape. Thus they had the opportunity to gain strength which they displayed when given their freedom in the hover or foster-mother.

This is a test that any reader can carry out. He can compare for activity two broods of chicks, one of which has gone direct from incubator to hover and the other has been "boxed" between machine and rearer. There is a vast difference, and, presumably, we can credit it to having put the chicks to bed. After all, they are kept quiet and in the dark within the boxes, compelled to rest, sleep and go to bed.

With many breeders the idea did not stop here. Those putting baby chicks to bed in chick-boxes began to argue that it must be wrong to have a naked light in a hover or rearer. With the interior lit up day and night the chicks were not able to obtain all possible rest and quietude. Hovers and rearers are of two types, the one having the light within and the other having the artificial lamp outside the chick chamber. And to-day we find plenty still adhering to the latter pattern because chicks go to bed therein and remain quiet and rested. Just as many use red lamp globes or blacken the globes in the other type to subdue the light.

How far, then are we to take this idea of putting chicks to bed? If it is sound for baby chicks, should we proceed on the same lines right through the growing stages to maturity? We have sunparlours already attached to rearing houses—a innovation of recent years. Is the time coming when such structures will be fitted with blinds, not to keep the sun out or to shade the inmates to preserve plumage colour, but to darken the interior? If so, the lad will have an extra duty when he closes up at night. He will get the half-grown chickens in with a handful of corn, close the door and pop-hole, and then make a final round, pulling down the blinds or fixing up the shutters.

With that I leave it to my many readers to test it out on a given batch of chickens from chick to laying stage. They will know that they have a good champion in my friend, who will be putting all his own chicks early to bed throughout the summer.

POULTRY SHOW AT JUBILEE HALL.

Over 200 birds on view.

H. E. the Governor to distribute prizes to-day.

The Seventh Annual Poultry Show organized by the Burma Poultry Club opened at the Jubilee Hall yesterday afternoon under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor. There was a splendid collection of birds on view, numbering nearly 250, in some 63 classes, which is far in excess of previous years. Encouraged by their earlier successes the organizers provided for two additional sections, namely the "Military" and the "Pigeon," and both drew a fair number of competitors. The bulk of the entries came from Messrs. W. Poole, S. Vertannes and Mrs. Childers' Farm at Pyabwe. As in previous years, in order to encourage the poultry industry among the villagers in Burma, a special section had been set aside for this class.

Of the entries the imported birds generally were a very good class. In the village section, a particularly interesting exhibit was a Muscovy duck, the only one of its kind in the show. The other birds in this section were good but better results, it was stated, could be achieved if the subject of cross-breeding was studied and pursued. Cross-breeding between the English and the Indian variety

would produce execellent utility birds whose flesh would be soft and tasty and whose eggs would be on the larger side. The English variety itself is far too expensive for the table. The indigenous birds themselves are always under-sized and are lacking in quality of flesh.

A brood of incubator chicks was another good exhibit, and it was noticeable that the birds were quite healthy and strong. There was a conspicuous absence of Orpingtons and Minorcars. The former class was missed more, because in the opinion of the judges they could be successfully bred in this province and are the finest variety for cross-breeding purposes with indigenous poultry. The white Leghorn exhibits were disappointing in that only a few took their stand before the judges. These birds are reputed to be the finest layers in the world and should be a source of encouragement to villagers who are seeking to benefit by improving the quality of the local produce.

There was quite a good exhibition of white, brown and tinted eggs, but in no case did any beat the average standard weight of two ounces. The Plymouth Rocks were much in evidence, and in this section the judges spent over an hour inspecting them. The entries were good in shape, size and quality and took up a prominent position in the show. In the Rhode Island Red, Leghorn, Game Bird and Aylesbury Duck section, many of them were true to type. The Leghorns although quite up to the standard and clean looking, were noticeably a bit on the small side.

The judging was carried out by Messrs. E. H. and W. E. Diekmann and Mr. W. Poole.

Messrs. Watson and Son had an interesting stall at the entrance of the Hall in which they exhibited various Spratt's products, including "Laying Meal," "Crissel," "Bonemeal," "Laymore," etc. Mr. M. K. Sabai, who was in carge of the stall during the afternoon, gave demonstrations on the Hearson's Incubator.

CLASS AWARDS.

CLASS 1 & 2—LEGHORNS A. V.

Cocks and Cockerels.

1st Ko Ko Gyee Black Cockerel.
2nd Ko ko Gyee Black Cockerel.
3rd Mr. Rowland Ady Black Cock.

CLASS 5 & 6—R. I. D. S.

Cocks and Cockerels.

1st Mr. W. Poole Cockerel.
2nd Mr. S. Vertannas Cock.
3rd Mr. R. Ady Vertannas Cockerels.

CLASS 15 & 16—AUSTRALOPS.

Hens and Pulltes.

1st Mrs. A. Hunter Hen
2nd Mrs. Chit Thwin Hen.

CLASS 19 & 20—PLYMOUTH.

Rocks Hens and Pullets.

1st Mrs. S. Vertannas Buff.
2nd Saya U. Po Mya Barred.
3rd Mrs. M. L. Till Barred.

CLASS 29, 30, 31 & 32.

A. O. V. Fowls.

1st Mr. Rowland Ady Silver Dorking Ckl.
2nd Mr. Rowland Ady Silver Dorking Hen.
3rd Saya U. Po Mya. White Bamtem Ckl.

CLASS 33—BREEDING TRIO HEAVY.

1st Mr. Rowland Ady Silver Dorking.
2nd B. C. Case Barred Rock.
3rd S. Vertnnas R. I. D. S.

CLASS 3 & 4—LEGHORNS A. V.

Hens & Pullets.

1st Mr. Rowland Ady Black Hen.
2nd Mr. Rowland Ady Black Pullet.
3rd Mr. Rowland Ady Black Pullet.

CLASS 7 & 8—R. I. D. S.

Hens & Pullets.

1st Mr. S. Vertannas Pullet.
2nd Mr. S. Vertannas Pullet.
3rd Mr. S. Vertannas Pullet.

CLASS 17 & 18—PLYMOUTH.

Rocks A. V. Cocks & Ckls.

1st B. C. Case Barred.
2nd S. Vertannas Buff.
3rd B. C. Cass Barred.

CLASS 25 & 26—SUSSEX A. V.

Cocks & Cockerels.

1st Mrs. G. M. Childers Cockerel.
2nd Mrs. G. M. Childers Cockerel.

CLASS 34—BREEDING TRIO LIGHT.

1st Mr. Rowland Ady Black Leghorn.
2nd Mr. Ko Ko Gyee Black Leghorn.
3rd Mr. Rowland Ady Barred Frizzle.

CLASS 36—CROSS BEED FOWLS.

Standard (cross) Hens Pullets.

1st Mrs. A Hunter Hen R. I. R. L. × Sussex.
2nd Mr. S. Vertannes Pullets R. I. R. × Buff.
3rd Mr. S. Vertannes Pullets R. I. R. × Buff.

CLASS 38—CROSS BREED FOWLS.

(Country Hen Pure Cock) Hens Pullets.

1st Mr. G. Wade Australop.
2nd Mrs. A. Hunter Australop.
3rd Mr. S. Vertannes Barred.

CLASS 39—BROOD OF CHICKS.

Heavy Breed.

1st Mr. S. Vertannes R. I. R.
2nd Mr. S. Vertannes R. I. R.
3rd Mr. S. Vertannes R. I. R.

CLASS 42—PLATE OF 6 EGGS.

White.

1st Mr. W. Poole W. L. Country.
2nd Saya U. Po Mya Country.
3rd Mr. G. Wade R. I. R. Country.

CLASS 35—CROSS BREED FEMALES.

(Standar cross) Cocks & Cockerels.

1st Mr. W. Poole Cock Game R. I. R.
2nd Mr. W. Poole Cockerel Game R. I. R.
3rd Mg. Chit Thwin R. I. R. Rock.

CLASS 37—CROSS BREED FEMALES.

(Country Hen Pure Cock) Cocks & Cockerels.

1st Mr. W. Poole Cockerel W. Laghor.
2nd Mr. W. Poole Cockerel W. Leghor.
3rd Saya U. Po Mya Cockerel Rock.

Note—Classes 35 to 38 the Cock Birds were judged for table qualities only, and the Hens for Utility points and egg capacity only.

CLASS 41—PLATE OF 6 EGGS.

Brown or tinted).

1st Mr. S. Vertannes R. I. R.
2nd Mr. S. Vertannes R. I. R.
3rd Mr. S. Vertannes R. I. R.

CLASS 43A—DUCKS A. V.

1st Mr. W. Poole Aylesbury Drake.
2nd Mr. S. Vertannes Aylesbury Duck.
3rd Saya U. Po Mya Rouen Duck.

SECTION I.

Juvenile Section.

1st Nevils Isacko R. I. R. Cockerel Best Heavy Bird in Section.
1st Rodney Till R. I. R. Pullet Best Heavy Bird (Opposite to sex in Section).
1st Mavis Issacke Black Leghorn Hen Best Bird (Light) in Section.

SECTION II.

Military Soldier.

1st Rqms. Wec. Till M. M. R. I. R. Cock.
2nr S. Sergt. Howard Opposite Sex R. I. R. Hen.

SECTION III.

Military Solidiers wife.

1st Mrs. M. L. Till Buff Rock Cockerel.
1st Maui Barred Rock Cockerel Kambe.

SECTION IV.

Servants.

1st Yeraka Mali R. I. R. Pullet.
2nd Mg. Mya Black Leghorn Cock.
3rd Yeraka Mali R. I. R. Cock.

Eggs.

1st Tamaya Mail, Brown.
2nd Svt. of Mr. Mukerjee, Brown.

SECTION V.

Villagers.

1st Maui Barred Rock Cockerel Kambe.
2nd Mg. Po Bya R. I. R. Pullet Kambe.
1st Mg. Po. Bya R. I. R. Eggs Kambe.
1st Mg. Thein Muscovie Ddake Tongyi.
1st Argusta Chinese Gander Thingangyun.
1st Mr. Thein Country Eggs, Tongyi.

CLASS 61.

Game any Variety.

1st Mr. S. Vertannes Game Asil.
2nd Mr. S. Vertannes Game Mysore.
3rd Mr. A. N. Isacke Game Burma.

SECTION VI PIGEONS.

Utility.

1st Mr. A. N. Isacke Cross.
2nd Mr. A. N. Isacke Cross.
3rd Mr. A. N. Isacke Cross.

Fancy.

1st Mr. A. N. Isacke Homer.
2nd Ah Yuey, Brown Homer.
3rd Mr. A. N. Isacke Homer.

Challenge Cups and Trophy.

Prizes were awarded to the following.—

The Harcourt Butler Challenge Shield for the Best Bird in the Show (Open).—Won by Mr. W. Poole's Rhode Island Red Cockerel.

The Charles Innis Challenge Cnp for the Best Bird reared in Burma by owner Club Member—Won by Mr. W. Poole's Rhode Island Red Cokerel.

H. E. Sir Joseph Augustus Maung Gyi Challenge Cup for Best Breed Bird imported during 1930-1931 from Europe, America, Australia or India.—Won by Mr. S. Vertannes's Rhode Island Red Pullet.

Oakland Challenge Cup for Best Bird in the Show, hatched and reared by owner, who is a Member of the Burma Poultry Club.—Won by Mr. W. Poole's Rhode Island Red Cockerel.

Darwood Challenge Cup for Best Bird in the Show opposite sex to winner of No. 2 and on same conditions.—Won by Mr. S. Vertannes's Rhode Island Red Hen.

Allendale Challenge Cup for Best Light Breed Bird in Show. Conditions as for Oakland Challenge Cup.—Won by Ko Ko Gyee's Black Leghorn Cockerel.

Hsipaw Challenge Cup for Best Bird in the show exhibited by a Burman (Open).—Won by Ko Ko Gyee's Black Leghorn Cockerel.
Food (Open)—Won by Mr. S. Vetannes's Rhodes

The Childers Challenge Trophy for the Best Bird hatched from eggs obtainend from Mrs. Childers' Yard, Pyawbwe (Open).—Won by Mr. W. Poole's Rhode Island Red Cockerel.

Surty Challenge Cup for Best Heavy Breed Bird in the Show. Conditions as for Oakland Challenge Cup.—Won by Mr. Mr. W. Poole's Rhode Island Red Cockerel.

The Spratts Challenge Cup for the Best Bird hatched in a Hearson incubator and reared in Spratts Food (Open—Won by Mr. S. Vetannes's Rhodes Island Red Pullet.

Combes Company Challenge Cup for the Best Duck A. V. in the Show (Open).—Won by Mr. W. Poole's Aylesbury Drake.

The South Staffordshire Challenge Cup for the Best Leghorn A. V. in the Show, reared in India or Burma by owner (Club Member).—Won by Ko Ko Gyee's Black Leghorn Cockerel.

The Finlay Challenge Cup for the Best Rhode Island Red i n the Show, Conditions as for the Oakland Challenge Cup.—Won by Mr. W. Poole's Rhode Island Red Cockerel.

The Anderson Challenge Cup for the Best Orprington A. V. or Australop in the Show, reared in India or Burma by owner (Club Member).—Won by Mr. A. Hunter's Australop Hen.

Major Childers Challenge Trophy for the Best Barred Plymouth Rock in the Show, reared in India or Burma by owners (Club Member).—Won by Mr. B. C. Case's Cockerel.

The William Poole Challenge Cup for the Best Wyandotte in the Show, reared in India or Burma by owner (Club Member).—No entry.

Sun Crushed Food Company Challenge Cup for the Best Sussex A. V. in the Show, reared in India or Burma by owner (Club Member).—Won by Mrs. G. M. Childer's Cockerel.

The Johnson-Symmonds Challenge Cup for the Best A. O. V. Fowl in the Show, Open (Club Member).—Won by Mr. R. Ady's Silver Dorking Cockerel.

The Chalmers Challenge Trophy for the Best Breeding Trio (Heavy Breeds) in the Show, (Club Member).—Won by Mr. R. Ady's Dorkings.

The Orr Company Challenge Cup for the Best Breeding Trio (Light Breeds) in the Show (Club Member).—Mr. R. Ady's Black Leghorns.

Hurry Krishna Pillay Challenge Cup for the *Best Cross Bred Hen in the Show (Standard Cock and Country Hen) reared in Burma by owner (Club Member).—Won by Mr. G. Wade's Australop Cock* with Country Hen.

Mr. Ady's Challenge Cup for the Best Cross Bred Hen in the Show (Standard Bred Birds) reared in Burma by owner (Club Member).—Won by Mrs. A. Hunter's Rhode Island Red Sussex.

The Mrs. A. Hunter Challenge Trophy for the Best Brood of Chicks in the Show (Heavy Breeds) (Club Member).—Won by Mr. S. Vertannes's Rhode Island Reds.

H. E. Ariff Challenge Cup for the Best Brood of Chicks in the Show (Light Breeds) (Club Member).—No entries.

SPECIAL TO BE WON OUTRIGHT.

The W. E. C. Till Cup for the Best Leghorn, A.V., in the Show, opposite sex to Winner of No. 12 and on same conditions.—Won by Mr. R. Ady's Black Leghorn hen.

The Reardon Cup for the Best Rhode Island Red in the Show, opposite sex to Winner of No. 13 and on same conditions.—Won by Mr. S. Vertannes's hen.

The Vienna Cafe Cup for the Best Orpington, A. V., or Australop in the Show, opporsite sex to Winner No. 14 and on same conditions.—No entry.

The Reardons Cup for the Best Plymouth Rock in Show, opposite sex to Winner of No. 15 and on same conditions—Won by Mr. S. Vertannes's Imported Pullet (Buff).

William Poole Cup for Best Wyandottes in the Show, opposite sex to Winner of No. 16 and on same conditions.—No entry.

The Vienna Cafe Cup for the Best Sussex, A. V., in the Show, opposite sex to Winner of No. 17 and on same conditions.—No entry.

C. C. Carlton Cup for Best A.O.V. Fowl in the Show, opposite sex to Winner of No. 18 and on the same conditions.—Won by Mr. R. Ady's Imported Silver Dorking hen.

W. J. C. Richards Cup for the Best Cross Bred Bird in Show, opposite sex to Winner of No. 21 and *on same conditions.—Won by Mr. W. Poole's White Leghorn (country).*

G. Apcar Cup for the Best Cross Bred Bird in Show, opposite sex to Winner No. 22 and on same conditions.—Won by Mr. W. Poole's Game and Rhode Island Red.

G. K. Peachey Cup for the Best Imported Bird during 1930-31 opposite sex to Winner of No. 3.—Won by Mr. S. Vertannes's R.I.R. Pullet.

C. F. Pyett Cup for the Best Plate of 6 Eggs (Brown or Tinted).—Won by Mr. S. Vertannes.

Ady Cup for the Best Plate of 6 Eggs (White).—Won by Mr. W. Poole.

The S. Vertannese Cup best Bird Exhibited by a Soldier.—Won by Mr. W. E. C. Till's R.I.R. Cock.

The S. Vertannes Cup best Bird Exhibited by a Soldier's wife.—Won by Mrs. W. E. C. Till's Barred Rock Pullet.

Mr. S. Vertannes's Medal for the best opposite sex to Winner of No. 14.—Won by Mr. W. Howard's R.I.R. Hen.

Mr. S. Vertannes's Medal for the best opposite sex to the Winner of No. 15.—Won by Mrs. N. Howard's R.I.R. Hen.

JUVENILE SECTION.

Ay Yuey Cup for the Best (Heavy) Bird in this Section.—Won by Neville Isacke's R.I.R. Cockrel.

Mrs. Childers Cup for the Best (Heavy) Bird, opposite sex to Winner No. 1.—Won by Rodney Till's R.I.R. Pullet.

Club Cup for the Best Bird (Light) in this Section.—Won by Mavis Isacke's Black Leghorn Pullet.

SERVANTS SECTION.

(1) Rs. 10—Purse for the Best Bird in Section (Heavy).—Won by Yeraka Mali's R.I.A. Crockerel.

(2) Rs. 6—Purse for the Best Bird in Section (Light).—Won by Maung Mya's Black Leghorn.

(3) Rs. 4—Purse for the best opposite bird.—Won by Yeraka Mali's R.I.R. Hen.

(4) Rs. 5—Purse for the best plate of eggs.—Won by Yeraka Mali.

VILLAGERS (OPEN) SECTION.

(1) Rs. 10—Purse for the Best Bird in Section any Breed Cock or Cockerel.—Won by Moni's Barred Rock Cockerel.

(2) Rs. 5—Purse for Best Bird in Section any Hen or Pullet.—Won by Maung Po Bya's R.I.R. Pullet.

(3) Rs. 5—Purse plate of 6 eggs Fowl).—Won by Maung Po Bya.

(4) Rs. 10—Purse for Best Duck or Drake.—Won by Maung Thein's Muscovy drake.

(5) Rs. 10—Purse for Best Goose or Gander.—Won by Argusta's Gander.

(6) Rs. 5—Purse for plate of 6 eggs Duck).—Won by Maung Thein.

PIGEONS SECTION.

(1) Club Cup (utility).—Won by A. N. Iscake.

(2) Club Cup (Fancy).—Won by A. N. Isack's Homer.

NOT THE RIGHT HAND.

Kind old lady: "If you really want work, Farmer Brown, the chicken raiser on the next farm, wants a right-hand man."

Wandering Willie: "That lets me out, lady; I'm left-handed."

DAD WAS RIGHT.

Little girl (entering shop): "Please sir, do you keep fresh eggs?"

"Certainly, we keep fresh eggs!"

"Well, mother said you didn't and dad said you did."

"Well, missy, your dad was quite right and your mother was wrong."

"Yes, sir. Dad always said you kept the goods ones and sold the bad ones."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

I shall deem it a favour if you will kindly publish this letter in your esteemed Journal as I consider it a matter of vital importance to the exhibition at the Poultry Show.

It will perhaps be remembered by many that there was case of theft after the Show of 1927 which occurred as follows: An exhibitor purchased a bird at the Show for which he obtained a pass, but instead of taking out the bird actually purchased by him, he substituted for it a better bird of the same breed. The fraud was detected but so far as I am aware no action was taken to recover the bird from the exhibitor who lived up-country.

To prevent the recurrence of such frauds the Show Secretary of 1928 and 1929 introduced separate gate passes for exhibitors and purchasers; and owners and purchasers were not allowed to gather up their birds in the pens till the passes had been examined by special stewards stationed within the Show area, who also took out the birds from the pens and made them over to the rightful owner.

In the Show that has just been held, the same pass forms were used, but the exhibitors filled them up themselves and took out the birds from the pens without being checked by anybody. This was practically a reversion to the old state of affairs which led to fraud. It is fortunate to note that everything passed off well but in the interest of exhibitors I would respectfully urge that the precautionary measures taken in 1928 and 1929 may be continued in future.

HELPING A WIDOW.

Recently the widow of a farmer, striving to keep the farm going, had some difficulty with her hens and wrote the following letter to a Government Department: "Something is wrong with my hens. Every morning I find two or three lying on the ground cold and stiff with their feet in the air. Can you tell me what is the matter?" Always glad to be helpful, the Department replied promptly as follows: "Dear Madam: Your hens are dead."

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Questions under this heading are answered free of charge on this page.
Letters should be addressed—BUFF ROCK,
C/o. The Hon. Editor, I. P. GAZETTE and marked "Query".
Where readers desire an individual reply they should enclose a stamped addressed envelope and a fee of As. -/8/- is charged.

Mr. K.—As by new your hatch is over you will no doubt know for yourself what the condition inside the egg was. It was due to a broken yolk. This is visible on about the 4th day and the egg can then be removed.

Mr. T. *Kathiawar.*—Under the circumstances a wooden floor is advisable. The chicks can run about on this until the sun is high enough to have drawn the dew from the grass then you can let them into the run. They will not suffer from leg weakness if reared in this way.

Mrs. H. *Darjeeling.*—You should start off about the 2nd week in March for heavy breeds and end of March to middle of May for lights. I think you will find the Minorca as good as anything. Your present breed do not as a rule thrive on a damp soil.

Mr. D. *Kamalpur.*—It is a pity you have decided to change from wet to dry mash and I am sure you will find the birds won't appreciate it at first and will go out of lay for a while. However as time is the question I suggest you give them the following, 1 part Maize meal, 1 part Meat or Fish meal, 1 part Biscuit meal, 1 part Barley meal, 3 parts Wheat Bran, with the usual salt etc., well mixed and placed in a hopper to which they may obtain the mash all day long. There is an alternative way in purchasing a proprietory meal such as Spratts Laymor or Thorley's Perfection Meal which could be mixed as advised by the makers and is of course blended by them to suit the requirements of poultry.

Mr. G. *Calcutta.*—You are considerably over crowding. The space you refer to is sufficient only for 20 birds and if you attempt to carry on with 50 on it your ground will soon become fouled and sickness and heavy mortality will be the result. Better far keep 20 well than 50 under poor conditions.

Mr. L. *Travancore.*—I am afraid you cannot do what you wish. To hatch 200 layers you need to hatch at least 800 eggs and with one 100 egg machine that means 8 hatches taking at least 6 months altogether *viz.*, March to September so that when your last hatch is coming off your first is nearing the laying stage. Work it out yourself this way. Set 800 eggs, allow a 75% hatch and that is 600 chicks of these 20% die between hatching and maturity leaving 480. Of these you must allow 50% males which finally leaves you with 240 pullets. To fulfil your aim you need at least 3-100 egg machines running each at full capacity 3 times say for instance beginning of March to the middle of May and you may then expect to raise the 200 you aim at. Of course you may be lucky and produce twice this number but you must not rely on luck or it might be the other way round and leave you with a very fine percentage of cockerels or heavy mortality.

Mr. F. *Cawnpore.*—Your query is one that I have experimented on a lot. To allow a non sitter-desi cross to sit is not at all reliable and 75% will turn fickle before the end of the incubation period and spoil your eggs but I have found a heavy breed-desi cross such as a R. I. Red-desi will nine times in ten carry out the hatch and be a good mother so that you can risk the latter but the former if the eggs are good ones should not be trusted.

Mrs. P. *Alipore.*—You need not fear you have been sold cross breeds as many chicks of this breed show a lot of white feathers as chicks but moult them out later. Write Mr. Eatwell of Lucknow for his experiences as he breeds this variety and will soon put your mind at ease by advising you that 99% have white somewhere when hatched.

Mr. D. *Entally.*—We know of nobody with this breed but you might get the information from the Hon. Editor should there be a breeder in the district. I do not think they will do well in Entally unless you have plenty of room. Your second choice is much better and should do well if looked after properly.

Mr. W. *Dhamra.*—In this instance you can mate the cock to his daughters with the exception of daughters from the hen No. 7, irrespective of blood she is not apparently a fit bird to breed from now.

REPORTS ON TESTS OF APPLIANCES AND MEDICINES.

Poultry cure all pills.—I have had a sample of the above submitted to me for experiment and report and am pleased to be able to state that in experiments with desi stock affected with cholera the pills have proved satisfactory in checking the desease. I have also noticed they have acted as a mild worm expellant.

They are marketed by the Ideal Aseel House, advertisers in the Gazette.

BUFF ROCK.